

COMP 330 Winter 2021  
Assignment 1  
**Due Date:** 21<sup>st</sup> January 2021

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7<sup>th</sup> January 2021

Please attempt all questions. There are **5** questions for credit and two other questions for people who know some algebra, and one really difficult question for your spiritual growth. The homework is due on **myCourses at 5pm**.

The extra questions at the end should not be handed in, but discussed privately with me if you want. You will get **no extra credit or other benefit related to your grade** for doing it; it is for your spiritual growth. If they make no sense to you do **not** worry about it.

**Question 1**[20 points] Fix a finite alphabet  $\Sigma$  and let  $\emptyset \neq L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ . We define the following relation  $R$  on words from  $\Sigma^*$ :

$$\forall x, y \in \Sigma^*, xRy \text{ if } \forall z \in \Sigma^*, xz \in L \text{ iff } yz \in L.$$

Prove that this is an equivalence relation.

**Question 2**[20 points] Consider, pairs of natural numbers  $\langle m, n \rangle$  where  $m, n \in \mathbf{N}$ . We order them by the relation  $\langle m, n \rangle \sqsubseteq \langle m', n' \rangle$  if  $(m < m')$  or  $((m = m') \wedge n \leq n')$ , where  $\leq$  is the usual numerical order. Prove that the relation  $\sqsubseteq$  is a partial order.

**Question 3**[20 points] Give deterministic finite automata accepting the following languages over the alphabet  $\{0, 1\}$ .

1. The set of all words ending in 00. [6 points]
2. The set of all words ending in 00 *or* 11. [6 points]
3. The set of all words such that the *second* last element is a 1. By “second last” I mean the second element counting backwards from the end<sup>1</sup>. Thus, 0001101 is not accepted but 10101010 is accepted. [8 points]

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<sup>1</sup>The proper English word is “penultimate.”

**Question 4**[20 points] Suppose that  $L$  is a language accepted by a DFA (i.e. a regular language) show that the following language is also regular:

$$\text{lefthalf}(L) := \{w_1 | \exists w_2 \in \Sigma^* \text{ such that } w_1 w_2 \in L \text{ and } |w_1| = |w_2|\}.$$

[Hint: use nondeterminism.]

**Question 5**[20 points]

1. Give a deterministic finite automaton accepting the following language over the alphabet  $\{0, 1\}$ : The set of all words containing 100 or 110. [5 points]
2. Show that *any* DFA for recognizing this language must have at least 5 states. [15 points]

**Extra Question 1. Do not submit**[0 points] Recall that a *well-ordered* set is a set equipped with an order that is well-founded as well as linear (total). For any poset  $(S, \leq)$  and monotone function  $f : S \rightarrow S$ , we say  $f$  is *strictly monotone* if  $x < y$  implies that  $f(x) < f(y)$ ; recall that  $x < y$  means  $x \leq y$  and  $x \neq y$ . A function  $f : S \rightarrow S$  is said to be *inflationary* if for every  $x \in S$  we have  $x \leq f(x)$ . Suppose that  $W$  is a well-ordered set and that  $h : W \rightarrow W$  is strictly monotone. *Prove* that  $h$  must be inflationary.

**Extra question 2. Do not submit**[0 points] The collection of strings  $\Sigma^*$  with the operation of concatenation forms an algebraic structure called a *monoid*. A monoid is a set with a binary associative operation and with an identity element (necessarily unique) for the operation. Every group is a monoid but there are many monoids that are not groups because they do not have inverses; a natural example is the non-negative integers. A monoid *homomorphism* is a map between monoids that preserves the identity and the binary operation. Let  $\Sigma$  be any finite set and let  $M$  be *any* monoid. Show that *any* function  $f : \Sigma \rightarrow M$  can be extended in a unique way to a monoid homomorphism from  $\Sigma^* \rightarrow M$ . This is an example of what is called a *universal property*.

**Spiritual growth**[0 points] Suppose that  $L$  is a language accepted by a DFA (i.e. a regular language) show that the following language is also regular:

$$\text{LOG}(L) := \{x | \exists y \in \Sigma^* \text{ such that } xy \in L \text{ and } |y| = 2^{|x|}\}.$$